

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVIII. NO. 5604.

號四月五日二十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1882.

日七月三日午

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVIL & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENKIN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao: MESSRS. A. DE MELLO & Co., Seaton, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WILSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per centum.
" 6 " " 4 1/2 " "
" 12 " " 5 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....£2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. REIKERS, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. M. E. SASSON, Esq.
F. B. JOHNSON, C. VINCENT SMITH,
A. P. McEWEN, Esq. Esq.
A. MOYER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
F. D. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London, and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " " 6 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Berger, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES of:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK of LONDON.

MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Creditors on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

R. COOCHINARD,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

OUR BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT here is DISCONTINUED from this date.

MR. ROBERT LYALL is authorized to act as our AGENT, to receive and pay all sums due to and by us here.

GEO. SMITH & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MESSRS. NESSIM ISAAQ SILLAS in our firm in China and Hongkong CHANGED on the 1st December, 1881.

E. D. SASSON & Co.

Hongkong, April 24, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of M. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm CEASED on the 30th April, 1882.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

au

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned in the Firm of MESSRS. D. D. OLLIA & Co., of Amoy, Foochow, Takao and Taiwan, Ceased from the 30th of April, 1882.

E. N. MEHTA.

B. S. MEHTA.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

je1

WE Have This DAY commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Amoy, Foochow and Taiwan, under the Style and Firm of "MEHTA & Co."

E. N. MEHTA.

B. S. MEHTA.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

je1

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of M. FRANCIS BLACKWELL FORBES in our Firm, Ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881.

13au82

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of M. FRANCIS BLACKWELL FORBES in our Firm, Ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong and China, 20th April, 1882.

my26

NOTICE.

WE Have appointed AGENTS for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at This PORT.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has Admitted Mr. M. L. SALAMON into PARTNERSHIP from this date, and the Business in future will be Conducted under the Style of "HOLMES & SALAMON."

(Signed) GEORGE HOLMES.

Queen's Road Central, 1st May, 1882.

je1

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of M. WOO TAI in the Firm of "SHANG TAI WOO," dealer in Cotton and Opium, No. 50, Wing Lok Street, has Ceased from the 1st of May, 1882, as he has Withdrawn his Principal and Interest therefrom.

WE Undersigned, are Carrying on BUSINESS under the same Style and Firm of "SHANG TAI WOO." The Business of the said Firm will in future be Carried on Solely in the Interest of the Undersigned.

SHANG TAI WOO,

Cotton and Opium Dealers.

Hongkong, May 2, 1882.

my16

NOTICE.

THE FRONT PORTION of PREMISES formerly occupied by the late E. CHASTEL & Co., 15, QUEEN'S ROAD, Suitable for either One or Two OFFICES or a STORE.

Apply to

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

TO LET.

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD

Nos. 4 and 6, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

FOR SALE.

A. RAUTER T MAINZ DELICIOUS TABLE BEER.

4 doz. P Case CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

\$10. P Case.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1882.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & J. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRANDS, THIRLWALL's Export PALE ALE, and ENDLATER's ***

DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

Also,

SILLERY MOUSSEAU (VIN DE CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

FOR SALE.

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER.

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month, on the morning of the

Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 25 cents) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$22.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MULRAY, Bank, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, and later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A BOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & BROWN'S Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 10, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED SUPPLIES OF

PEARS' TRANSPARENT WASH BALLS.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP TABLETS.

The following is the full finding of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the British barque *Garslang*, which went on shore near the island of Hainan, as we have previously mentioned:—

1.—That the barque *Garslang*, official No. 56000 of Melbourne, was bound on a voyage from Newcastle, N.S.W., with a cargo of coals for Amoy.

2.—That from the 19th to the 21st of April she encountered very foggy weather while rounding the North end of Formosa and endeavouring to make Turnabout light.

3.—That proper watch was kept, soundings duly made from the afternoon of the 20th and the fog-horn used.

4.—That on the evening of the 21st she struck on rocks near the Island of Hainan, supposed to be in Kwing Bay.

5.—That the Master and officers did their best under the circumstances to save the ship.

6.—That at daylight on the morning of the 22nd, the ship was invaded by a large body of piratical natives who thoroughly gutted her, taking away the ship's papers, charts, officers' certificates, sails, provisions, in fact everything capable of being taken away, including the ship's boats.

7.—That the Master and Officers being destitute of provisions, having no means of escape, if the vessel broke up at high tide, and she was already bilged, and being in danger of their lives, were justified in leaving the ship.

8.—Had the certificates not been lost they would have been at once returned to the Master and Officers to whom no blame can be attached.

Signed by members of the Court.

The Singapore Times says:—With reference to the looting of a money-changer's bonti quo in Brasse Bassa road last Wednesday, four men belonging to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers were yesterday (24th), brought before Mr O'Connor, Police Magistrate, and charged with the theft. Mr C. E. O'Connor, Superintendent of Police, conducted the prosecution. The King money-changer himself and others who were present at the time were called as witnesses. Every one contradicted himself more than once. The statements they made in the witness box were, moreover, so utterly inconsistent with the story they gave that they identified the men at the Fort, that no cause was left open to the prosecutor but to withdraw the charge, in which case the Magistrate agreed. The men who were charged made statements in which each of the four implicated the others and adhered to their clear self-interest. These statements have been forwarded by the Police authorities to Major-Colonel Goules, Commander of the Troops, who has provided for the whole matter being strictly inquired into by those primarily charged with the preservation of good order and discipline in the Regiment.

Hedges & Co's Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 20th April. Arrivals During the Week.—April 23, Trade, from Hongkong; 26, Amoy, from Tientsin; 26, Ching Se, from Shanghai; 27, Kang Chi, from Shanghai; 28, Kwang Tung, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week.—April 21, Cingai, for Tientsin; 21, Marie Louise, for Tientsin; 22, Batavia, for Shanghai; 23, Apini, for Shanghai; 25, Thalos, for Hongkong; 26, Amah, for Tientsin. Shipping in Port—Algoa, Amoy, Chin Se, Kang Chi, Kwang Tung.

THE EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION IN THE COLONIES.

A remark was made some years ago, on the occasion of a great political dinner at home, to the effect that "there is no Public Opinion in the Colonies." This aphorism was given utterance to by one who had served as the representative of the Queen in more than one part of Her Majesty's Colonial Empire. It sounded like one of those axiomatic utterances in which Disraeli was acknowledged to be so great an adept; it tickled the palate of journalistic scribes at home and in the Colonies, and in course of time came to take a hold upon the public mind, and has for long now been quoted by all and sundry as an incontrovertible truth and a tame embodiment of the opinion and experience of "those who ought to know." If we take the public life of Great Britain's Colonies of the Far East, take any or all of the Australasian Colonies; compare the events of the past few years in these places, with reminiscences of public life at home when we were in the bustle and the hurry of it ourselves, we find that there really is not much difference between the two, or if difference there be it is that the feeling, for or against, evoked in the mind of the public, by governmental action with regard to any measure of importance, is more intense as a rule in the Colonies than would at home be called forth by a measure of corresponding importance.

If we carry our minds back to the case of Governor Eyre in Jamaica, Sir Arthur Gordon in Fiji, Sir John Pope Hennessy in Barbadoes, and afterwards in Hongkong, of Sir Barde Frere at the Cape, and many others which could be noted, we find cases in which public opinion expressed itself with no uncertain sound and in such vigorous and convincing tone as to shape the course of the Colonial Office in matters of vital importance to the interests of the Colony, and fix for ever the principle which is to be taken as guiding these things. If any distinction can be drawn between public opinion as manifested here and as it shapes itself at home, we would most correctly represent the difference by saying that the Colonials are more moderate in the expression of their views than are provincial stump orators at home; that political discussion in the Colonial arena is not carried on to anything like the extent it is in that of England; that the Press altogether occupies a different position in the Colonies (as well as in India) from that it has risen to at home; that climatic and other influences render people here less liable to be led away by the heat of the moment; less given to test every public question from a party point of view and more inclined to deal with every proposal strictly on its merits. To sum up, we might say that while there is little difference as to public opinion existing in the Colonies and that flourishing at home,

(such difference as there is being found in the greater intensity of Colonial public feeling) there is considerable difference between the expression of public opinion with us and the expression of such opinion among our brethren at home. Few people are more qualified to speak to this fact than a journalist whose duty it is to represent, to gauge, and to guide public opinion. One of the speakers (Mr Branson) at the recent dinner of the Trades Association at Calcutta put the matter very tersely, truthfully and logically, when he said:—

"Gentlemen, the truth is that each of us is so busy out there that no one has time to care for and watch over the public interests of us all. Writing is a slow and wearisome process. Many can speak fast, but few can write fast. If there were opportunities in this country such as this, when men could tell their fellowmen what they think on public questions of great moment, we should have out here a much stronger public opinion. The only guardians of our liberties out here are the editors of the public prints, and we must all admit that they do nobly strive to bear the heavy burden that is laid upon them. But everybody wants support. Even the present Government at home, strong as it is, is calling by the mouths of every one of its members upon the country at large to strengthen its hands in its approaching efforts to reform parliamentary procedure, and each and every one of us out here should, so far as it lies in his power, strengthen the hands of those who are watching and fighting for us. No doubt we are all of very busy out here, but still if each would endeavour to the best of his power, to help the public prints by suggesting facts or arguments, much might be done. There are, as I have said, many opportunities in this country for men to meet and discuss matters of public moment. This is the first time in my seventeen years of life among you that I have had the opportunity of expressing my views thus to an intelligent audience capable of entering into the spirit of my effort. By such means as this much good might be done and the press supported."

Every word of the above applies to Hongkong as fully as it could apply to any town in India or, to any of Her Majesty's possessions. It supports what we have said as to the public feeling which exists, as strongly here and in other colonies as at home, and that the differences rather in the smaller extent to which it finds expression here than to its so-called absence. There is a desire too general amongst Europeans here not to make themselves too prominent by taking a leading part in anything; there is a too widely felt unwillingness to run the risk of treading a neighbour's toes if one does or says anything of public importance which it would be well to get rid of. People are too ready to rest and be thankful here. They know they suffer under grievous wrong, but they do not go about righting their wrongs by platform resolutions and "letters to the paper" as is the aggrieved of the mother-country do. What is wanted to make the constitution a nearer approach to the perfection of English Government is more public men, more leaders amongst us, more correspondents and contributors to the Press. Everything that does anything to bring about an increase in one or other of these requisites will do something towards the public good. Facts of public interest, suggested arguments, rough plans for public improvements shower in upon an Editor at home; here few have the time, or care to take the trouble to set down roughly in writing what, carefully put into shape by other hands, would prove valuable public matter. We are not complaining—we presume we have all the more reason considering all things to thank those who do help us—but simply showing *en passant* the position of the Press here as compared with that at home in pursuit of our argument that it is not the absence of Public Opinion in the Colonies that should be made the basis of a proverb; but rather the humility which characterizes the expression of it so far as the general public is concerned. The Press, in India and the Colonies, is the whole head and front of Her Majesty's opposition, in the absence of better or more effective representation.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

Ting Ahoi, cook, was charged by Haji Mahomed Saadec, merchant, with unlawfully taking away from the possession of, and against the will of, her guardian, an unmarried girl named Salaha, under the age of 14 years, on the 29th April.

Mr Wotton, of Messrs Breerton and Wotton, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr Wotton said he was taking the case under Sections 47 and 51 of Ordinance of 1865, and that the prisoner was charged with having induced a girl named Salaha, under 14 years of age, to leave her lawful guardian. In March, 1878, Mahomed Arib died, leaving three or four widows, one of whom gave birth to Salaha. The mother having died, Mahomed Arib left those of his children under 21 years of age under the guardianship of Phoechia, one of the widows. On the 29th of April this widow was the lawful guardian of the child, and entitled to the possession of the child. Some time previous to that date Ting Ahoi was a cook in the employ of Phoechia. The cook, a Mahomedan, was dismissed from her service, after which she kept up communication with Salaha. On the night of the 28th instant the cook visited the house, and entreated the girl to go with him on the following day to Canton, the inducement being that she would see such grand shows as could not be seen in Hongkong. He said he would take her to his sister's and told her to take all the clothes she possessed with her. On the night of the 28th he took possession of all the girl's clothing and arranged to meet the girl at an appointed place the following morning. The girl, under her father's will, when she came of age was entitled to property in the Colony. Ting Ahoi, accompanied by the girl, went to the steamer on board of which they met a connection of Salaha's named Tye Asee, a woman, when being informed by the girl what she intended to do, took charge of the girl and kept her at Canton until yesterday when she brought her back to Hongkong. About half past five on the 1st instant Ting Ahoi went to the Police Station and gave up the box of clothes which he had belonged to him, giving up the key of the box to the Inspector on duty. Mr Wotton said he would show that the defendant's intent was to marry Salaha.

Salaha said she was nearly fourteen years of age. She said she had spoken to the defendant outside of her guardian's house, where she was told by him that his sister at Canton would teach her embroidery, and that she would be better processes at Canton than in Hongkong; things she was very fond of seeing. She said she knew her father had left her a house, but did not know whether the defendant did or did not. She had never been out of the colony until she went to Canton with the defendant. She told him that she would speak to her mother about going to Canton, but he said to do so, and requested her not to mention it to her sister. She had not seen her adopted sister, Tye Asee, on board the steamer and was taken charge of by her. She had not seen Ting Ahoi at Canton. The defendant had never asked her to be his wife, nor did she ever say that she

October at the request of the defendant's wife the title deeds of the property were sent to them for examination. They were accepted, and correspondence was going on up to the end of the year. The plaintiff had been at all times ready and willing to assign to defendant. Mr Francis proposed to abandon the claim for specific performance, and claim in name of damages. The evidence Mr Francis proposed to put before his Lordship was the contract signed by the Attorney for Mr Michell and by the defendant; and the letters between Messrs Denney & Mossop, and Messrs Breerton & Wotton. Time, he said, was put the matter very tersely, truthfully and logically, when he said:—

His Lordship: Do you propose to abandon your claim for specific performance, and claim damages for breach of contract?

Mr Francis:—That is an entirely different matter.

Mr Francis said that was what he intended doing.

Some discussion took place as to the alteration in the petition, and ultimately leave was granted that the prayer for specific performance should be struck out, and that damages for breach of contract should be substituted.

The Court then rose.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. G. Throssell, Esq.)

Thursday, 4th May.

THOMAS IDE BOWLER CHARGED WITH OBSTRUCTING AN UMPIRE OF THE POLICE COURT IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS DUTY.

Thomas Ide Bowler was charged with unlawfully obstructing Aviet Sartoris Martin, Usher of the Police Court, in the execution of his duty on the 2nd instant.

The Usher said he served a copy of the summons on the defendant yesterday evening about six o'clock by affixing it to the door of the defendant's last place of residence, No. 107 Queen's Road East. He was told by a woman that Mr Bowler was upstairs but could not see him. The summons was given to the woman, who took it upstairs, but returned it to the Usher, saying that Mr Bowler refused to receive it. The Usher left the summons with the woman, who threw it into the street and shut the door to the Usher and once more threw it into the street. Some gum was procured and the summons was affixed to the door of the house. The Usher said he believed that Mr Bowler was suffering from sore eyes.

The defendant did not appear. The case was remanded until the 11th instant.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.

Tam Ahing and six others were charged with gambling in an empty house on the 3rd instant by Inspector Perry.

Inspector Perry was going along Wai Yung Lane about half-past eight yesterday evening, accompanied by an interpreter of the Police Court, when he heard the rattling of dice, proceeding from house No. 4. Knowing the top floor was unoccupied he went upstairs with the interpreter. On reaching the room he saw a man sitting on the ledge of a window on the look-out, and ten or twelve sitting in a ring on a mat, in the middle of which was a basin, three dice, one ten-cent piece, four cens, and 150 bad cash. He dropped the trap-door, and directly he did so the men rushed towards the window, one of whom jumped out and fell a distance of 25 feet, although the Inspector tried to prevent him. While he was falling the other men, who were all under 21 years of age, ran after him and once more threw him into the street. Some gum was procured and the summons was affixed to the door of the house. The Usher said he believed that Mr Bowler was suffering from sore eyes.

The defendant did not appear. The case was remanded until the 11th instant.

CHINA.

(PEKING. N.C. N.E. N.W. S.E.)

17th April.

We have frequently, of late, had to refer to the palaeo-thiefs and to the care which is being taken to guard the imperial precincts. The Imperial city has four gates, one on each side, which are called respectively Wu, Shen Wu, Tung and Hsi Flower gates. In front of the Wu-gate are two more gates called respectively Tien An and Tuan Men. They stand next in order from the front gate of the Imperial city. Each of these two gates has a summons on the defendant yesterday evening about six o'clock by affixing it to the door of the defendant's last place of residence, No. 107 Queen's Road East. He was told by a woman that Mr Bowler was upstairs but could not see him. The summons was given to the woman, who took it upstairs, but returned it to the Usher, saying that Mr Bowler refused to receive it. The Usher left the summons with the woman, who threw it into the street and shut the door to the Usher and once more threw it into the street. Some gum was procured and the summons was affixed to the door of the house. The Usher said he believed that Mr Bowler was suffering from sore eyes.

The defendant did not appear. The case was remanded until the 11th instant.

CHINA.

(PEKING. N.C. N.E. N.W. S.E.)

17th April.

We have frequently, of late, had to refer to the palaeo-thiefs and to the care which is being taken to guard the imperial precincts. The Imperial city has four gates, one on each side, which are called respectively Wu, Shen Wu, Tung and Hsi Flower gates. In front of the Wu-gate are two more gates called respectively Tien An and Tuan Men. They stand next in order from the front gate of the Imperial city. Each of these two gates has a summons on the defendant yesterday evening about six o'clock by affixing it to the door of the defendant's last place of residence, No. 107 Queen's Road East. He was told by a woman that Mr Bowler was upstairs but could not see him. The summons was given to the woman, who took it upstairs, but returned it to the Usher, saying that Mr Bowler refused to receive it. The Usher left the summons with the woman, who threw it into the street and shut the door to the Usher and once more threw it into the street. Some gum was procured and the summons was affixed to the door of the house. The Usher said he believed that Mr Bowler was suffering from sore eyes.

The defendant did not appear. The case was remanded until the 11th instant.

CHINA.

(PEKING. N.C. N.E. N.W. S.E.)

17th April.

We have frequently, of late, had to refer to the palaeo-thiefs and to the care which is being taken to guard the imperial precincts. The Imperial city has four gates, one on each side, which are called respectively Wu, Shen Wu, Tung and Hsi Flower gates. In front of the Wu-gate are two more gates called respectively Tien An and Tuan Men. They stand next in order from the front gate of the Imperial city. Each of these two gates has a summons on the defendant yesterday evening about six o'clock by affixing it to the door of the defendant's last place of residence, No. 107 Queen's Road East. He was told by a woman that Mr Bowler was upstairs but could not see him. The summons was given to the woman, who took it upstairs, but returned it to the Usher, saying that Mr Bowler refused to receive it. The Usher left the summons with the woman, who threw it into the street and shut the door to the Usher and once more threw it into the street. Some gum was procured and the summons was affixed to the door of the house. The Usher said he believed that Mr Bowler was suffering from sore eyes.

The defendant did not appear. The case was remanded until the 11th instant.

CHINA.

(PEKING. N.C. N.E. N.W. S.E.)

17th April.

We have frequently, of late, had to refer to the palaeo-thiefs and to the care which is being taken to guard the imperial precincts. The Imperial city has four gates, one on each side, which are called respectively Wu, Shen Wu, Tung and Hsi Flower gates. In front of the Wu-gate are two more gates called respectively Tien An and Tuan Men. They stand next in order from the front gate of the Imperial city. Each of these two gates has a summons on the defendant yesterday evening about six o'clock by affixing it to the door of the defendant's last place of residence, No. 107 Queen's Road East. He was told by a woman that Mr Bowler was upstairs but could not see him. The summons was given to the woman, who took it upstairs, but returned it to the Usher, saying that Mr Bowler refused to receive it. The Usher left the summons with the woman, who threw it into the street and shut the door to the Usher and once more threw it into the street. Some gum was procured and the summons was affixed to the door of the house. The Usher said he believed that Mr Bowler was suffering from sore eyes.

The defendant did not appear. The case was remanded until the 11th instant.

CHINA.

(PEKING. N.C. N.E. N.W. S.E.)

17th April.

We have frequently, of late, had to refer to the palaeo-thiefs and to the care which is being taken to guard the imperial precincts. The Imperial city has four gates, one on each side, which are called respectively Wu, Shen Wu, Tung and Hsi Flower gates. In front of the Wu-gate are two more gates called respectively Tien An and Tuan Men. They stand next in order from the front gate of the Imperial city. Each of these two gates has a summons on the defendant yesterday evening about six o'clock by affixing it to the door of the defendant's last place of residence, No. 107 Queen's Road East. He was told by a woman that Mr Bowler was upstairs but could not see him. The summons was given to the woman, who took it upstairs, but returned it to the Usher, saying that Mr Bowler refused to receive it. The Usher left the summons with the woman, who threw it into the street and shut the door to the Usher and once more threw it into the street. Some gum was procured and the summons was affixed to the door of the house. The Usher said he believed that Mr Bowler was suffering from sore eyes.

The defendant did not appear. The case was remanded until the 11th instant.

CHINA.

(PEKING. N.C. N.E. N.W. S.E.)

17th April.

We have frequently, of late, had to refer to the palaeo-thiefs and to the care which is

THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East," and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of obtaining trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Technology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent work on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among student knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Hance, Etel, Breit Schneider, Hirth, and Hause, Professor Lüger, and Mosers Balfour, Watters, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Juniper, Faber, Kosch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Piton—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

"The China Review * * * has an excellent table of contents."—Celestial Empire.

"The publication contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers."—Celestial Empire.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—North-China Herald.

"The present number of this periodical * * * opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—North-China Herald.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsche, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Gee Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—North-China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese world do well to patronise."—Chrysanthemum.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. . . . Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history.

A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—H. K. Daily Press.

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed by late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman in the eleventh century, Su Sung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary seal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St., Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEAGISRED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats. Half-hour, 10 cts. Hour, 20 cts. Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK. Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$1.00 Three Coolies, 0.85 Two Coolies, 0.70

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lum). Four Coolies, \$1.50 Three Coolies, 1.20 Two Coolies, 1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT.) Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 20.60 Three Coolies, 0.50 Two Coolies, 0.40

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lum). Four Coolies, \$1.00 Three Coolies, 0.85 Two Coolies, 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip to Peak, \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) Gap, \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cents. Half day, 35 cents. Day, 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds., per Day, \$3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds., per Load, 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per Day, 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per Load, 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 pds., per Day, 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 pds., per Load, 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 pds., Half Day, 50

Sampan, or Pullaway Boat, per Day, \$1.00

One Hour, 20

Half-Hour, 10

After 6 P.M., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STEEL COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Steel Coolies.

One Day, 33 cents.

Half Day, 20 "

Three Hours, 12 "

One Hour, 5 "

Half Hour, 3 "

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
is authorized to receive Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review,
which will be read with genuine

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

MAY 4, 1882.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividends.	Closing Quotations.	Cash.
BANKS, &c.								
H.K. & S'hai Bank.	40,000	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 63,639.45	40/-	* 115 % = \$2034	
								[1. sh.
INSURANCES.								
Nth. China Ins.	1,000	Tl. 2,000	Tl. 600	Tl. 252,000	Tl. 633,796.00	Tl. 75	* Tl. 125 ex div	
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	Tl. 350	Tl. 500	Tl. 500,000	Tl. 18,427.50	12/-	* Tl. 880 p. sh.	
Union Ins. Soc.	500	Tl. 3,000	Tl. 500	Tl. 381,787.8	Tl. 437,088.58	\$144,278	* \$16000	
China Traders' Insurance.	600	\$ 1666.66	\$ 500	\$ 475,000	\$ 91,928.40	20%	* \$1500	
Cotton Ins. Office	10,000	\$ 250	\$ 50	—	—	—	* \$250 nom.	
Chino Ins. Co.	1,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 200	\$ 10,378.5	\$ 677.42	—	* \$250 nom.	
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 200	\$ 623,942.5	\$ 263,493.72	\$75	* \$2025	
China Fire Ins.	4,000	\$ 500	\$ 100	\$ 495,032.8	\$ 144,535.91	18%	* \$200	
REEMAN COMPANIES.								
H.K. & M. Co.	8,000	\$ 100	\$ 75	\$ 135,000	\$ 18,908.00	5%	* \$39	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
H.K. & Wilpon Dock.	10,000	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 147,563.75	\$ 3,180.53	4%	* 50 % prem. = \$1572 p. sh.	
Hongkong & China.	5,000	Tl. 2,000	Tl. 100	Tl. 7,480	—	—		
Hongkong Hotel.	2,000	Tl. 100	Tl. 100	—	—	—		
China Stores Co.	6,000	Tl. 100	Tl. 100	—	—	—		
Hongkong Co.	1,250	Tl. 100	Tl. 100	—	—	—		
Hongkong Baking Co.	600	Tl. 50	Tl. 50	—	—	—		
Luzon-Sugar Co.	7,000	Tl. 100	Tl. 100	—	—	—		
LOANS.								
Chi. Imp.	6,275	L	100	all	—	8 %	June 30 Dec 31	
"	1877	10,040	L	100	all	8 %	Feb. 28 Apr. 31	
"	1878	3,894	Tl.	500	all	8 %	April & Oct.	